

P. C. ADVERTISER SUPPLEMENT, JULY 2, 1884.

Legislative Assembly, SESSION—1884.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.
THURSDAY, June 19, 1884.
The House met at 10 A. M.
Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.
Mr. Godfrey Brown moved that the bill relating to tax matters be referred to a select committee. Referred accordingly.

Mr. Kaulukou read for the first time a bill to restrict the importation and sale of opium, or any preparation thereof. Read a second time and referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Walker gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to more fully define the payment of moneys into the Treasury and to what account the same be credited.

Mr. Kalua moved it be referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Nawahi said that the Auditor-General had just awoke after a long sleep. It mattered little what laws were passed, the Auditor-General paid little attention to them. It was of no use passing laws if they were not carried out. He saw no necessity of hurrying this bill through and he hoped it would be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Minister of Finance said it was not this Ministry alone that had made use of the money received for immigration. It had always been the practice hitherto to use the money received for a similar purpose.

Mr. Godfrey Brown failed to see the use of passing this law. It was like locking the door after the horse was gone. He read from Section 1 of the Auditor-General's Act. He failed to see why the Auditor-General brought in this law.

He gave his idea of the object of the Act, which was to correct former abuses.

Mr. Widemann said he had often protested against useless and ornamental bills. He saw nothing useful in this law. They were late in the day if they now made a law to pay taxes into the Treasury. If they belonged there they ought to have been paid there and no where else. He could not understand why such a law was brought in by the Auditor-General on this day.

Mr. Dole thought the House was weary and he moved the previous question.

Mr. Walker said he drew up the bill without consulting the Ministry. He pointed out the object of the bill. It was to provide for the payment of money into the Treasury and credited to the immigration appropriation. It would save great complication in accounts. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. W. O. Smith moved the previous question.

ORDER OF THE DAY.
The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the report of Finance Committee.

Dr. J. Mott Smith was appointed to the Chair.

Mr. Gibson rose and said the report of the Finance Committee has created a widespread expectation. There was a large assemblage of persons present and he thought the importance warranted this special attention. Five representatives of the people had been appointed to investigate the public accounts and disbursements of His Majesty's Ministers and public stewards of the affairs of the country. The gentlemen so engaged had had every opportunity for the past seven or eight weeks to investigate, and had gone into the minutest details even to copying vouchers. The Ministry had had but two short days in which to prepare their reply, but he made no complaint on that account. The opportunity afforded by such an investigation is most important. He felt there was reason to be proud in serving this little State compared with other great Kingdoms. They have a patriotic and intelligent Sovereign, and also historical matters in connection with the Kingdom of which they might feel proud as Hawaiians. There is everything in the surrounding circumstances to inspire them to work truthfully and act honestly for the public good. On looking over the report he found it was carefully prepared but he was sorry to say he saw there had been a minute search for what was wrong rather than what was right. In order that he might show the animus of the gentlemen engaged in drawing out the report he would refer to two statements, which had been made in connection with a member of his family. There is a statement made in that paper intensifying the misrepresentation which reads as follows: "F. H. Hayseiden has turned an honest penny by selling the Government seven turkeys at \$3.50 each."

There is nothing untrue in this statement; but it is suggestive of untruth. Not one of these gentlemen on the committee had approached him or his colleagues to ask for any information, and find out if certain statements were correct or not. It was proper that the gentlemen on the committee should have had to do with the principals. The items referred to were on Coronation account. They were presents to ladies who assisted in making kahilis. In order to have a proper celebration of the Coronation, it was necessary to have forty kahilis. It required persons of great skill to make them, and instead of spending \$2000, they were enabled with a few hundred dollars to satisfy the ladies who made these kahilis. These presents consisted of shawls, laces, corsets, and bustles bought in the city. These articles were furnished in the Palace, and nothing to do with turkey business. Would it not have been better, instead of doing as they had done, of casting reflections on a gentleman connected with the Minister of Foreign Affairs to have condemned these injudicious purchases. Whilst the committee had been minute in some respects, he must charge them with neglect in others. He compared them to the men who looked for a needle in a bundle of straw. They not only got the straw, but they split it and boiled it down. They had passed over the Supreme Court after a brief investigation, and had barely mentioned it in the report. They paid a great amount of attention to the monopoly of printing given by his department (Foreign Office), and paid no attention whatever to the monopoly granted in another department, the Supreme Court. There was still another department (the Recorder's office) where a great deal of money was received, that had been passed over without one word of mention.

He next referred to the Education Department, of which he was President. There were statements made in the report of favoritism having been shown. Those statements were untrue. The same salary was paid to the present occupant as had been paid to his predecessor. Was it because a lady filled the position that the complaint was made? If a lady could be found competent to fill the office should it not be deemed proper to reward her equally as well as her predecessors? Shall recompense be made on account of sex? (Applause.)

He next referred to the complaint of the Committee with regard to the action of the Board of Education, in the matter of the school agent at Wailuku and the bond given by him. In this connection, he pointed out that the Chairman of the Committee, when he held the post of Registrar of Public Accounts, and which he filled creditably, he only gave a bond for \$10,000, though hundreds of thousands of dollars passed through his hands.

[Mr. Brown stated that \$10,000 only were required by the statute.]

Mr. Gibson added that the public moneys were as safe without a bond as with a bond, if in the charge of men of integrity.

He passed on next to the report on the Board of Health Department. After a few remarks on the reference that had been made to the ledger and other books, he quoted from the report as follows:

"Amongst the vouchers of the several appropriations under the control of the President of the Board of Health, we find the following:

Pacific Commercial Advertiser and Kilauea Printing and Advertising, &c......\$972 25
Mrs. Hayseiden, for two months' rent of house..... 225 00
James Dodd, carriage and omnibus hire for the Sisters Charity..... 345 75

He stated that had any member of the committee asked him to explain the above items he would cheerfully have done so; but no, they were picked out of one thousand other items of expenditure, and presented in this peculiar and prominent form. On the matter of house rent (\$225), His Excellency explained about the arrival of eight Sisters of Charity, and there being no suitable place for their reception, and the house in question was rented at what was considered a fair rental. The following item, carriage and omnibus hire, was also fully explained. He said that these self-sacrificing Sisters of Charity, who came here voluntarily to nurse and attend to the wants of the lepers, desired to pay their daily visits to their house of worship, and, in order to do so, it was necessary that some conveyance should be provided for them, as they could not walk the distance; that had been done at an expense of \$4 per day, amounting in all to \$245 75. Was that too much, he asked, for the services they were rendering? (Loud and continued applause.)

He next explained an item of \$500 which had been paid on account of a book ordered by a previous Ministry, and which was not yet completed. No fault of his, but the fault of those who undertook to supply the copy. Read agreement between the Government and the printing offices. It was thought at first that the work could have been accomplished in a few months; but two years had passed, and only the English portion

of the book was ready. The PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, with its admirable appointments, was still prepared to carry out its part of the contract.

He next referred to the alleged spending of money without legal sanction, for buildings, telegraphic sounding and explained what the Loan Act of 1882 provided for. A large amount had been paid for railway subsidy on Hawaii, but it was not paid according to law. The Government deemed it proper to bring in an indemnity bill on this as well as for other operations. The Ministers do not believe they have made an undue use of public moneys.

He next briefly reviewed the Coronation and the expenses of the Japanese Embassy. He said there was a multitude of things to be said, but he must refer to the closing slap at the unfortunate Minister of Foreign Affairs. This was the alleged payment of \$18,170 62 to the ADVERTISER and the amounts said to have been paid to the *Gazette*. He compared the statements, and stigmatized them as untrue and a gross misrepresentation in placing such figures before the Assembly. There was no mention made of what was paid by the Supreme Court to the *Gazette*. It was a compared monopoly compared with what is done in other departments.

In conclusion he spoke of the special partisan spirit shown by the report of the Committee throughout, and laid special stress on the language which the concluding part of the report was couched. (Applause.)

At 12:15 P. M. the House took a recess until 1:30 P. M.

On re-assembling Mr. Gibson moved that the report be laid on the table.

Mr. Dole moved that the report be accepted.

Mr. Nakaleka moved it be indefinitely postponed.

Attorney-General Neumann rose and said it might not be out of the way for him to say that he was a comparative stranger and had been frequently reminded of it by some of the members, but not by the Hawaiian members.

He had reason to believe, however, that one could become better acquainted with things in general in one month than elsewhere in one year. When he came to the islands, he came to engage in private business, and he had pleased His Majesty's committee, and in another of his doable sin a crime for which here is the indictment (holding up the Finance Committee's report.) But he excepted to the panel. There had never been known in parliamentary history of an instance of the minority holding a grand jury inquest. Far be it from him to blame the President in so doing, because he (Mr. N.) thought he did it for the best interests of the country.

The Finance Committee in this country might be compared to a grand jury, and should do their work impartially. But they were looking not for the welfare of the country, but for personalities; not on what has been done and what ought to have been done. This arrangement might be without the results they expected. Personally the Committee had complimented him by stating that he had so lucrative a private practice as not to be dependent upon his office. He did not need the office.

As a stranger it behooved him to look into things equally as well as those who were born here. The duty of this Committee was not for them to crawl and sneak around like jackals and see what they could nose out. It was entrusted to them to find out abuses of the Government, and not give vent to their private spleen. He had previously stated that the result sought for would never be attained, but one result will be attained and that result will be recorded in the history of the country, and the day will come, after divesting themselves of their renown, the gentlemen of that Committee will find that they ought to be ashamed of their report. This stands a damaging document to them and nothing but repentance will undo what they have themselves done. He did not waive the point that he arrived here only a year ago, or that he was ignorant of the political affairs of the country before his arrival, except what he got from books. It struck him that the gentlemen who sent this report to the House have misunderstood their mission. There were gentlemen in this town who were better versed in Hawaiian law than himself, and a few of them belong to the Opposition, but could not be infer from the plain, that no counsel had been retained by the Committee. The days of Machiavelli policy are past and the Bismarck policy is found to be the best to speak out openly.

With what had passed before he took office, he had nothing to do, but he had a great deal to do with what was in this report. He was informed that there were gentlemen preparing to fill the position of Attorney-General when he took it, but declared to do so on account of the existing Cabinet. Those who have declined are probably in the ranks of the Opposition. Why did they not give their services for the benefit of

the country? They not alone declined to take office, but went so far as to speak of theft, and speculation and every other sin a public could be guilty of. (Loud applause.) The papers were full of it, the streets were full of it; nowhere could one turn without hearing, "What a corrupt Ministry is this." "How it had betrayed the trust reposed in it, and how it had sacrificed the interests of the country." He arrived at such a juncture and was asked to give his assistance to the Government. That step has drawn the hatred and approbrium of the so-called Opposition, but he still had as many friends as before.

He doubted if the Assembly expected him to defend his predecessors but he would in some matters. His immediate predecessor, Mr. Preston, was esteemed, wise and learned in law. He quotes, "On February 20th, 1883, there is a charge of \$36 for engraving Patents of Royalty charged to the incidentals." He asked what was the object of putting that in the report. Is the inference to be drawn that no work was done and that he stole the money? Why not say so? The next item was for subscriptions paid to the ADVERTISER. He thought the report was an indictment of the ADVERTISER and not of the Ministry. He again asked what this was put in for? Were the papers not delivered, and were they not read? or did it occur to the mind of one of the Committee that it was an insane thing to subscribe for a newspaper. He again read "We understand this was a civil suit, etc." He proposes to show that they understood as little what kind of a suit it was as they did of their duties as a Committee on Finance.

He explained the test case in which Judge Bickerton was engaged, and the costs of which were ordered to be paid by the Supreme Court. Again Mr. Bickerton was absent on vacation it was the duty of the Government to pay his deputy. One hundred dollars traveling expenses was put in to pepper the report. After a severe comment on these small items he said he did not know which member of the Committee wanted to step in his shoes, but he was welcome. Matters were explained to them in his office by Mr. Rosa, and if they did not hear the explanation, it was because they did not want to hear.

With regard to hack hire he said he had a faint recollection of what the law said on the subject of the Government's attorneys, and he bears that himself.

He had been out four nights in succession in order to convict Chinamen of rape. He did not walk. The Chinaman was convicted and serves three years for the offence. It comes with small grace to put this in the report. "Thank God I am through so far with my sins." He came now to a sin of his predecessor, Mr. Preston—Quotes from report re Tripp. This Committee passed somewhat lightly over opium smuggling.

He alluded to the item of \$400 charged in the report as paid to Capt. Tripp for certain "fruitless search service." From information received at the Attorney-General's office it was deemed desirable to send some person to Maui to search for smuggled opium said to be contained in an iron safe. Capt. Tripp was accordingly sent and spent several weeks in endeavoring to apprehend the smugglers. The opium arrived at Kahului in Kilauea Hou, owned by Capt. Hobron. It was passed into a warehouse, and was stolen therefrom, during the night. (The point tried to be made by the A.G. was evidently the fact that the keeper of the warehouse at the time the iron safe and opium was extracted was one of the Hon. gentlemen on the Committee, Mr. W. E. Rowell.)

Next came the case of Akana-Akiona. They acted under authority and with a warrant of law, and though paid the munificent sum of \$60 a month, it was the duty of the Government to defend them for that which they do by law.

In the Caspar case the Hon. Member for Hilo, Mr. Hitchcock, was paid at the instance of the Chief Justice.

He would give the Committee a chance to get rid of their antithesis. The armed force was established before he came, and he did not come here to revolutionize things. It was not the first time he had been elevated to office. He could not see but one serious charge in the report. He quoted from page 5 about paying fees to lawyers not connected with Government. He was not astonished that the Committee on Finance should find fault with paying fees to others, because not one of them was retained. If he understood his position it was to carry out what the Attorney-General ought to carry out. (Here he gave a summary of the A. G.'s duties.) The A. G. has a right to employ a deputy, and when he did, he believed in paying him well. The gentleman he so employed was worth his salary, and so was Mr. Rosa. He did not consider the Committee on Finance competent to give advice.

He next explained one payment of \$500 to Mr. Bickerton and after-

wards turned over to page 52. He concluded his eloquent and telling invective by stating that when the Committee found out more he was ready to answer.

The Minister of the Interior, after a few apologies for his tenure of office and consequent want of experience, he commented on the report with regard to Immigration, the Postoffice and the Road Supervising, which, he said, the Cabinet were painfully aware was not satisfactory. With regard to the item for telephones he would say they had been of great use to the department, and considerably used. He referred also to the amounts expended for hack hire, and assured the Assembly that all these amounts had been expended in the performance of duty.

Mr. W. O. Smith, a member of the Finance Committee, said that the Committee sought faithfully to ascertain the facts of the public expenditures. No one was so fully aware of the unsatisfactory nature and niggardness of the report than they were themselves. The report speaks for itself. Every Noble and Representative can read it, and draw his own inferences. The matter which interest them most is, whether the statement is correct? Each one sought to avoid mistakes, and if he were not mistaken there is but one item stated to be incorrect. He referred to the P. C. ADVERTISER accounts, and said he could substantiate every one of them by vouchers. If there were mistakes, they were not the fault of the committee. As to the manner in which the investigation was conducted, there was not a department they examined but what the called upon the Minister first.

Mr. Gibson inquired if anyone had called upon him for information?

Mr. Smith continued that the secretaries waited upon them, and if anything was wrong they called his attention to it.

The committee anticipated having their motives attacked and impugned, and they have not been disappointed. He made a sarcastic allusion to turkey, corsets, bustles, and toothpicks. He considered the tendency of the Government towards lavishness and extravagance such as the country was not accustomed to. He had never before heard of transfers from one department to another. It was a public misfortune that there had been five incumbents of the Interior office in two years.

He further said that the Ministers, in commenting on the report, had not

corrupt contracts, transfers, and Cabinet resolutions.

Mr. Dole said he had watched with much interest the defenses of the Ministry from beginning to end, and expected more from them. There was nothing denied of any consequence. Charges of hostility and personalities made against the Committee have not had any effect on his mind. One of the Committee was elected to support that Ministry, Mr. Keau, but he was to independent to whitewash anything of this kind. In law, if a man does not deny, he admits. He believed the people are not proud of the past two years. The expenditure for bridges has been disreputable. The Cabinet Council made appropriations contrary to law to the extent of one-eighth the whole income (Quotes from Constitution). He thought the A.G. had made a very good defense; when he endorsed the Acts of the Cabinet Council on the 14th February last he made himself as guilty as any of the rest. He is the law adviser of the Crown. The Ministers had violated their oaths of office. He considered the explanation by the Minister of the Interior as very weak (quoted from Auditor-General's Act.) The Legislature did not want promises but wanted men who will perform. The Ministry have been tried and found wanting. His constituents told him to investigate, and if reports they had read of in the papers were true, for him to condemn the Ministers. I promised to do so, and would have been pleased to endorse the Ministry, but he could not do so.

Mr. Gibson said fault had been found because they had not touched upon all the charges in this report. He had talked for one hour in the forenoon and in that time could not touch upon all the subjects. They say there is nothing disproved. It is true; there is nothing to answer. He explained in detail the nature of the alleged transfers, related the statute story and the finishing of the Palace. He had nothing whatever to do with the fat contracts, and the man who received the benefits from them, and whose family are now enjoying them, is dead. The Minister then went on and particularly impressed upon the Committee, that if they had asked for information they would have got it, and there would have been no need to have placed this ambiguous report before the public. He also pointed out the partisanship shown in the appointment of Committees.

Mr. Widemann moved the Committee rise and report progress, and ask to sit again. The motion was carried and the House adjourned at 5:45 P. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY.
FRIDAY, June 20th.
House met at 10 A. M.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Mr. Dole of the Judiciary Committee, reported on the petitions relating to a Police Justice, District of Makawao, recommending the same be laid on table; also relating to fishing rights, be laid on table; also, relating to the claims of W. Wright against the Board of Health, be laid on table; relating to prisoners working on roads in their own districts, be laid on table; relating to the sale of liquors to minors and women, recommending it be referred to a select committee as follows; Messrs. Widemann, Palohau, Kaulukou, W. O. Smith and Nawahi.

Mr. Kaulia moved that the Committee having in consideration the bill to amend Section 98 of the Civil Code, present a report without delay.

Mr. Godfrey Brown, Chairman of the Committee, informed the House he had only received the bill the previous day. The resolution was laid on table.

Mr. Kanealii read for the first time a bill relating to the Second Judicial Circuit Court at Lahaina.

Mr. Palohau moved suspension of the rules and the bill be read a second time by its title.

Mr. Aholo moved it be rejected. Carried.

Mr. Nawahi moved the **ORDER OF THE DAY.**

Consideration of the report of the Finance Committee in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Godfrey Brown spoke as follows: His Majesty's Ministers have termed this report an indictment. My understanding is that it is a criminal proceeding, in fact. Now, if the Attorney General wishes to place himself and his colleagues in this position, of course I have no objection to offer.

My understanding is that the functions of the Finance Committee are to make a report to the House of the financial affairs and proceedings of the Ministry, and the report of the Finance Committee is a true and faithful statement of the proceedings of His Majesty's Ministers. We ought to extend, and ought not to dwell in malice, although the report is necessarily honeycombed with unpleasant and unpalatable truths.

You may remark, Mr. Chairman, that not a single statement has been contradicted, nor a single figure impugned. We have the date and the proof of every voucher.

His Excellency the Attorney General has been pleased to comment on the person of the Finance Committee, and to object on the appointments of the President of this Assembly. His remarks were pertinent as they were uncalculated for. His Excellency has also informed us that he did not know much about Hawaiian law, and that he was not a very well informed man. I do not doubt the assertion. I presume that he also speaks Hebrew pretty well for a Governor.

His statement regarding his want of knowledge of Hawaiian law has been so well demonstrated to this House, that the confession of his ignorance will doubtless be heartily welcomed by all the members of the Assembly.

It is time to turn to the question of the use of polite English. Our ears might possibly not have been offended with the vulgar language and scurrilous remarks which His Excellency has so often indulged upon us. The House, perhaps, would not have begrudged the payment for tuition if Mr. Widemann had spoken in this manner. Lord Chesterfield's letters to the Hon. Attorney General.

His Excellency has explained the various disbursements of which we have given a summary, but he has not disproved a single figure. The really important matter in his department is the transfer of \$1,200 to the Department of Foreign Affairs—he did not even allude to, but His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs stated that the money was drawn to meet a draft of the Hawaiian Consul in Vienna. This statement is utterly untrue, for the money was paid to H. H. Hildfield & Co. of Honolulu for freight on ordinance.

The Minister of Finance says that the statement on page 11 of the report, with reference to the disposition of the funds realized under the Loan Act, is incorrect. I can only excuse this statement on the ground of His Excellency's inability to understand the nature of his own department, as the books of the Finance Department show our statement to be perfectly correct. This fact can be easily demonstrated by an audit of the accounts.

The Minister of Finance has also stated that the pay of Tax Assessors had been raised throughout the Islands. This statement is also without foundation, as the pay of Tax Collectors and Assessors was only raised in the districts of Honolulu, Kalaheo, and Kilauea, and was not raised in the other districts.

The Minister of Finance has also stated that the pay of Tax Assessors had been raised throughout the Islands. This statement is also without foundation, as the pay of Tax Collectors and Assessors was only raised in the districts of Honolulu, Kalaheo, and Kilauea, and was not raised in the other districts.

Under this resolution, of \$25,000 the sum of \$25,000 was drawn from the Treasury for Government buildings and hospitals. How was this money expended? Was it expended for the purposes for which it was drawn? A reference to page 17 of the finance report will show the House for what it was expended. The Hawaiian Carriage Company got \$1,000 00; Mr. George Lucas received on account of a contract \$7,365 93; Lovejoy & Co. for the cancellation of the lease of their premises on Merchant street, were paid \$2,500 00; Geo. W. Macfarlane & Co. for wharfage on water pipe and interest on drafts, payment of which had been refused, were paid \$2,500 00, and the Pacific Bridge Company got \$500 00.

I don't propose, Mr. Chairman, to devote very much time to the remarks of His Excellency, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. His verbosity is proverbial, and he has not gone behind his record on this occasion. He has just a great deal to say. He has now diverted the attention of the House from matters of grave importance to indulge in the discussion of things of a trivial nature. He talks turkey at \$3 50 a bird, and avoids the subject of the disgraceful duplication of the Minister's bills. He is now giving a lecture on political economy, to pay for \$2,000 worth of kahilis at the coronation. If it were not for the fact that the Minister of Finance has been charged to the coronation account, the Committee of Finance would never have alluded to them, but these articles were charged to the incidentals of the Foreign Office, and that is what has raised the ire of the committee and that of every honest member of the Assembly.

An appropriation was made to defray the expense of the coronation of His Majesty, God save the King! If the appropriation was not sufficient for the purpose intended, why did the Ministers charge every penny expended for that laudable purpose to the proper account, and then come before this House for indemnity. And Mr. Chairman, there is not a patriotic member of this House who would not have cheerfully given his vote for that object. But what did they do? They attempted to conceal and hide their actions by spreading their disbursements for the coronation over several appropriations, so

if they were ashamed of what they were doing.

Honesty is the best policy, and if the Ministry had followed that old adage, these remarks would have been unnecessary.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has said that we have hunted the vouchers in his office as though we were hunting for a needle in a haystack. I thank him for the simile, for I can assure this House that looking for any document in that office is very much like trying to find a needle in a haystack. It is even worse than the biblical fable about trying to pass a camel through the eye of a needle, for the camel's task would be infinitely easier than that of the searcher after truth in the office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Diogenes would not have given up the job; he would never have undertaken it. With reference to the charge of \$600 for a book of rules for volunteers, His Excellency calls it a reasonable charge. Now I should stigmatize it and brand it as a highway robbery. Is there any member of the House who would like to pay six hundred and thirty cents for a gross of these valuable books? This disbursement was not approved by the proper authorities, but it was probably passed through by the Minister of Foreign Affairs at a time when business was dull in his newspaper office.

With regard to the remarks of His Excellency, the Minister of the Interior, I beg to say that they meet with my unqualified approval. In a manner and straightforward way, in marked contrast to the subtleties indulged in by his colleagues, he comes boldly forward and indorses our report. For this I give him all honor. The only thing I have to regret, Mr. Chairman, is that I find him constrained by circumstances to consort with such unworthy associates. He only thing I have to do, I feel that no one can appreciate his unfortunate position more than himself.

The Ministers are anxious to charge that no positive charge of embezzlement has been brought against him. I should like to ask what has been done to the overdrawn salary of the Minister of the Interior? The money has been drawn from the Treasury, and the Minister and his clerk deny the receipt of it, although the vouchers in the Treasury and the money has been paid.

Mr. Chairman, here I rest for the present; but, in concluding, I should like to refer to an unmanly slur which has been cast on a member of this Committee by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. I allude to the fact that His Excellency yesterday said that he was an ignorant man, and did not understand accounts in the English language. Now, I can assure His Excellency that the knowledge which Mr. Keau possesses of the English language is infinitely greater than the knowledge of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hawaiian tongue. The Honorable member for Honolulu, Mr. Kaulukou, in this community, is an active business man, and has been elected three times to the Legislative Assembly of this Kingdom from the most important constituency of the country. To brand such a man as an ignorant is the act of a coward.

Hon. Godfrey Rhodes, on the floor, said that when he was elected President of the Assembly he had resolved to take no part in the debates, but the remarks made last evening by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, impeaching his honor, had brought him to his feet. His honor had been attacked on one or two occasions by either the Minister or the Attorney-General, but he had qualified this intimation, that he had been guilty of partiality in appointing the Committee on Finance. The Attorney-General, although he had qualified this intimation, had damned him with faint praise. It had been said that there had been two or three Nobles on the last committee, but that Mr. Rhodes had selected four of the present committee on account of their known hostility to the Cabinet.

Mr. Rhodes then explained his connection with the Board of Education and his reasons for leaving it. The President had raised the salaries of all of the teachers, and the Attorney-General had consulted the Board, and then allowed a statement to appear in the papers utterly at variance with the facts. Mr. Rhodes then stated that the Minister's talents, but was sorry to see them so misapplied. There had been five different Ministers of the Interior during the last session for treating Attorney-Generals. The reason Mr. Preston had abandoned his office was on account of the interference with his duties. The Government of this island was fair to look upon, but he was sorry to say it was rotten at the core. He did not intend to have said so much when he began, but he could not say less.

Mr. Widemann was the first to take the floor in the afternoon. He said he was standing in the House by the prerogative of His Majesty, and he would defend those prerogatives to his last breath. If he thought His Majesty was surrounded by good advisers it would not be necessary to speak now. After getting from the Constitution, he asked, "Where and whence came the authority of the Cabinet Council to appropriate public funds?" Was this money being spent or not? From what the committee say, it has not been spent. Whose money is it? The people and the Ministers hold it in spite of their teeth. He referred to the power of the Legislature, and he believed a deliberate attempt is being made to take it away from the people, and that is why he got up to speak.

Mr. Rowell spoke at length in Hawaiian, followed by Messrs. Nawahi, Hitchcock, Nakaleka, Kaulukou, and Palohau.

At 5 P. M. Mr. Cecil Brown moved the Committee rise, and report progress. Carried.

Then adjourned until 10 A. M. Saturday.

The Heyman Concert.

The concert which Mr. Henry Heyman, the celebrated violinist, gives at the Music Hall this evening, assisted by some of our local artists, will be a rare treat. Mr. Heyman stands at the head of his profession on the Coast, and those who have been fortunate enough to secure seats will enjoy a delightful evening.

A base ball practice game between the M. B. B. C. and H. B. B. C. will take place at the reserve grounds this afternoon.